

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,303

**R

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1980

Established 1887

Khomeini Castigates Iranian Rule

Shorts Majlis in Islamic Zeal

TEHRAN, July 21 (Reuters) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a fierce indictment of the performance of all branches of Iranian government since last year's revolution, has served notice that the new government about to be appointed must be decisive and 100-percent Islamic.

He also said the Majlis (parliament), which yesterday assumed its legislative functions following the election of a speaker, must reject ministers nominated by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr unless they are efficient, Islamic and revolutionary. "If our government is like the one in the past, we must mount this movement and there would be no chance for our victory," the 60-year-old leader said yesterday.

Non-revolutionary citizens must lead ministries and Mr. Bani-Sadr must not propose such people the Majlis, he said. There was no immediate comment from the president.

He reserved some of his sharpest criticism for the foreign ministry, earned forces and the judiciary. Noting that every day information is received from abroad that the amounts of money being sent by Iranian diplomatic missions, he called for the Majlis to patch a delegation to rectify the situation.

He also said Islam could not be implemented through men whose hands have been trained in Europe.

Journalists Held

Referring to shortcomings in the judiciary, he said if it had done its job properly, "we should not have been caught again with Bafqian and Kordkubani" — two centers of unrest. "Our judiciary is in trouble, our army the same, all our organizations the same," he said.

The Iranian leader said: "The ashes [religious punishment] must be carried out. The ministries must be corrected. . . . It is the Majlis which must correct all affairs."

[Young Iranians shouting "Death to Russia" and "Long live Afghanistan" stormed and occupied the offices of the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party in Tehran today, according to the Associated Press.]

At least three foreign television journalists were arrested today, witnesses said. The journalists — who work for Danish, British and Turkish networks — were taken from their rooms in the Intercontinental hotel and apparently are detained in the revolutionary central committee headquarters.

[Fourteen persons have been executed in various parts of Iran, including six alleged saboteurs in the oil-producing Khuzestan province, six drug offenders, according to Reuters dispatch.]

A revolutionary tribunal in Tehran sent six men to the firing squad on charge of blowing up oil pipelines and rail tracks as well as smuggling arms from neighboring Iraq.

[Before facing the firing squad, one man in Kashan received 100 lashes. A former policeman, he had been convicted of fighting revolutionaries and killing revolutionaries under the shah.]

Iran Buys Oil Equipment Despite West's Sanctions

By R.W. Apple Jr.

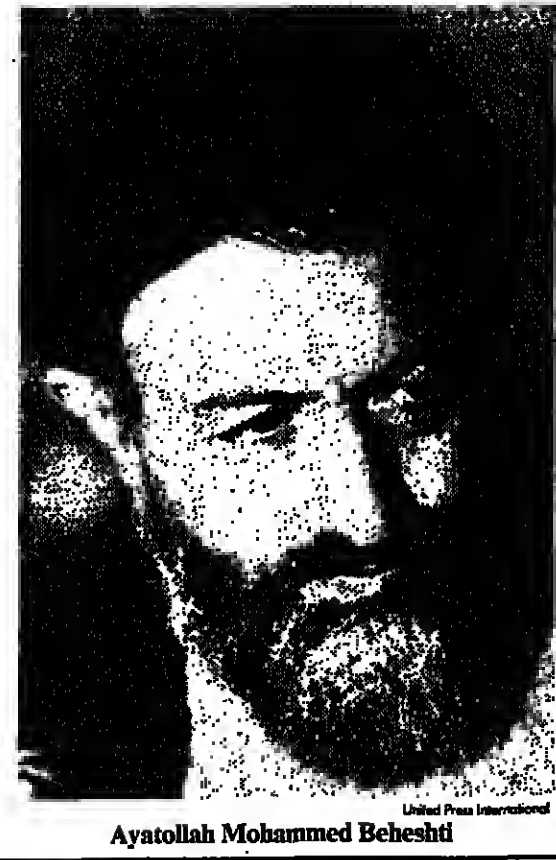
LONDON, July 21 (NYT) — Despite the economic sanctions designed to force the release of the U.S. hostages held in Iran, that country is reportedly spending \$150 million a year in the West buying spare parts for its oil industry.

Oil industry sources confirmed that the purchases were being carried out through Iranian Oil Services, known as IROS, a nonprofit organization based in London. The sources said that no pipe is included in the purchases, despite continuing shortage of pipelines. That indicates, they explained, that the Iranian have sufficient replacements on hand or can produce them locally.

IROS is still owned by a consortium of Western oil companies, although the consortium's producing has been nationalized.

The purchases are possible because of loopholes in the sanctions which have come to threaten the Iranian. The European Community for this year, under pressure from President Carter. Unlike the measures, the European sanctions permit the extension of sales service contracts that existed when the sanctions were voted. European companies hold majority shares in IROS.

British Petroleum has 40 percent IROS. Royal Dutch/Shell has 14 percent and Compagnie Française des Pétroles has 6 percent — a total



Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti

Beheshti Is Iran's Power Broker

Shrewd Ayatollah Answers Exclusively to Khomeini

By Doyle McManus

TEHRAN, July 21 (LAT) — He is the second most powerful man in Iran, subject only to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini himself. His disciplined party controls the new parliament, and the choice of a new premier is his to make. He is chief justice of the Supreme Court, a member of the Revolutionary Council and an adviser to the Imam.

But Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, 51, chairman of the Islamic Republican Party, was nowhere to be found at the inaugural session of the Majlis (parliament) yesterday. While he commands at least 130 of the 206 occupied seats, he does not hold one himself. He does not run for public office.

Asked what he expects from the Majlis' first sessions, Ayatollah Beheshti merely gives his deep and rumbling baritone laugh and offers a characteristically self-effacing reply: "I have nothing to do with the parliament. You know that I am not a member." And he laughs again.

It is that quiet, patient, and, as he himself says, cunning approach that has enabled him to work his way through the political mine fields of revolutionary Iran to the center of power.

Closed Doors

He has no large personal following; indeed, many Iranians distrust him as what a young Muslim militant called "a manipulator who only wants power for himself." Instead, Ayatollah Beheshti represents the rarest of species in Iran: a true professional politician, content to gather and use influence discreetly, most of it behind closed doors.

In politics, he once told a group of schoolchildren, "It is

not enough to be honest and simple; one must be honest and cunning."

So far, the principle goal for which Ayatollah Beheshti has used his considerable cunning has been power itself. He has openly advocated a permanent, leading role for the Islamic Republican Party as the clergy's instrument. For him, as for Ayatollah Khomeini, the ideal state is a pure Islamic state, and the best guarantee that Iran is approaching that ideal is to put it in the hands of the clergy.

"Politics in Iran can have only one right line," he said recently: "A useful and successful administration of the country . . . based on Islamic principles."

Secular Camp

Despite the vague and utopian tone, Ayatollah Beheshti can also be solidly pragmatic, according to diplomats and government officials who have dealt with him. He has gained a reputation in the Justice Ministry as a good administrator. His economic leanings are more conservative than those of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who espouses a radical brand of Islamic Socialism.

And he can, of course, be pragmatic in his uses of power. Last November, when Muslim militants stormed the U.S. Embassy and took Americans there hostage, Ayatollah Beheshti seized upon the occasion as a weapon to weaken the secular, more moderate camp within Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary regime. He and his allies succeeded in toppling the Cabinet of Premier Mehdi Bazargan.

Later, when President Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh tried fruitlessly to patch together a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Former Premier of Syria Assassinated

In Paris; Was Assad's Chief Opponent

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — An unidentified gunman shot and killed former Premier Salah Eddin al-Bitar today when the 68-year-old exile arrived at his office in central Paris, police said.

Mr. al-Bitar, who carried a Yemeni passport, was unlocking his office door when the killer apparently came up behind him and shot him once in the back of the head with a silence-equipped pistol, police said.

Police said Mr. al-Bitar was editor-in-chief of the political magazine Al-Ahram al-Arabi, which means Arab Renaissance, a theoretical journal opposed to the policies of both wings of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Party.

Police said Mr. al-Bitar was one of the founders of the party, whose rival wings are in power in Syria and Iraq. He was ousted from official life in Syria in 1966 and had lived in exile since then.

Arab sources said Mr. al-Bitar was considered among Syrian opposition groups in exile to be the most likely and most acceptable head of a union of all opponents of Syria's President Hafez Assad.

National Front

[Diplomatic sources told the International Herald Tribune that Mr. al-Bitar was involved in creating a broad-based movement, known as the National Front, in opposition to Mr. Assad. Among its leaders are several prominent Syrian politicians in exile, including Akram Hourani, former premier, and Hamoud el-Choufi, former head of the Syrian delegation to the United Nations, who resigned last year.]

These sources said Mr. al-Bitar's regular pattern of habits made him the National Front's easiest target. The killing came on the heels of reports in the Arab world that the Syrian government had sent teams of killers out to liquidate opponents abroad, the sources said.

Mr. al-Bitar, known as one of the foremost theoreticians of Arab nationalism, co-founded the party with Michael Aflak in 1947. He be-

came foreign minister in a center-leftist coalition Cabinet in Syria in 1957.

During the Syrian-Egyptian merger into the United Arab Republic from 1958 to 1961, Mr. al-Bitar served under Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. But he fled the country when disgruntled rightist officers staged a coup to take control.

After the Ba'athists overthrew the rightists in 1963, Mr. al-Bitar returned to Damascus. He served as premier until 1966, when he fled again under accusations from young Ba'athists that he was too conservative. Since then he had lived in exile in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and France.

own pro-Palestinian foreign policy and France's tradition as a safe haven for political refugees.

A glance at the headlines in the French press reflected the dilemma and the indignation this usually tolerant capital has felt since Friday's abortive attempt to gun down former Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar in the suburb of Neuilly and today's assassination of Syrian opposition leader Salah Eddin al-Bitar.

"Police Enraged," headlined France-Soir, "Crisis Between Paris and Tehran," headlined Le Matin. Under the banner "Blackmail Against France," Le Figaro reported threats by the "Guardians of the Revolution" to attack French interests in the Middle East unless five alleged would-be assassins of Mr. Bakhtiar are released.

In a front-page editorial headlined "The New Enemy," Le Monde noted with irony how fast the attitudes of Iran's new leaders have changed. Only 17 months ago, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was paying tribute to France for allowing him to organize the final push of his crusade against Shah

French Government Caught in Dilemma

By Paul Chutkoff

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — Growing Middle East terror on Paris streets put President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government in a painful dilemma today, complicated by police demands for increased powers, its

own pro-Palestinian foreign policy and France's tradition as a safe haven for political refugees.

A glance at the headlines in the French press reflected the dilemma and the indignation this usually tolerant capital has felt since Friday's abortive attempt to gun down former Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar in the suburb of Neuilly and today's assassination of Syrian opposition leader Salah Eddin al-Bitar.

"Police Enraged," headlined France-Soir, "Crisis Between Paris and Tehran," headlined Le Matin. Under the banner "Blackmail Against France," Le Figaro reported threats by the "Guardians of the Revolution" to attack French interests in the Middle East unless five alleged would-be assassins of Mr. Bakhtiar are released.

In a front-page editorial headlined "The New Enemy," Le Monde noted with irony how fast the attitudes of Iran's new leaders have changed. Only 17 months ago, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was paying tribute to France for allowing him to organize the final push of his crusade against Shah

French Government Caught in Dilemma

By Paul Chutkoff

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — Growing Middle East terror on Paris streets put President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government in a painful dilemma today, complicated by police demands for increased powers, its

own pro-Palestinian foreign policy and France's tradition as a safe haven for political refugees.

A glance at the headlines in the French press reflected the dilemma and the indignation this usually tolerant capital has felt since Friday's abortive attempt to gun down former Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar in the suburb of Neuilly and today's assassination of Syrian opposition leader Salah Eddin al-Bitar.

"Police Enraged," headlined France-Soir, "Crisis Between Paris and Tehran," headlined Le Matin. Under the banner "Blackmail Against France," Le Figaro reported threats by the "Guardians of the Revolution" to attack French interests in the Middle East unless five alleged would-be assassins of Mr. Bakhtiar are released.

In a front-page editorial headlined "The New Enemy," Le Monde noted with irony how fast the attitudes of Iran's new leaders have changed. Only 17 months ago, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was paying tribute to France for allowing him to organize the final push of his crusade against Shah

French Government Caught in Dilemma

By Paul Chutkoff

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — Growing Middle East terror on Paris streets put President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government in a painful dilemma today, complicated by police demands for increased powers, its

own pro-Palestinian foreign policy and France's tradition as a safe haven for political refugees.

A glance at the headlines in the French press reflected the dilemma and the indignation this usually tolerant capital has felt since Friday's abortive attempt to gun down former Iranian Premier Shapour Bakhtiar in the suburb of Neuilly and today's assassination of Syrian opposition leader Salah Eddin al-Bitar.

"Police Enraged," headlined France-Soir, "Crisis Between Paris and Tehran," headlined Le Matin. Under the banner "Blackmail Against France," Le Figaro reported threats by the "Guardians of the Revolution" to attack French interests in the Middle East unless five alleged would-be assassins of Mr. Bakhtiar are released.

In a front-page editorial headlined "The New Enemy," Le Monde noted with irony how fast the attitudes of Iran's new leaders have changed. Only 17 months ago, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was paying tribute to France for allowing him to organize the final push of his crusade against Shah

French Government Caught in Dilemma

By Paul Chutkoff

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — Growing Middle East terror on Paris streets put President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government in a painful dilemma today, complicated by police demands for increased powers, its

own pro-Palestinian foreign policy and France's tradition as a safe haven for political refugees.



Salah Eddin al-Bitar

Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from a Paris suburb.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government has expressed its "strong indignation" over the Bakhtiar incident. Today it issued a tough statement saying its investigation was being pressed both in France and abroad to "determine the origin and those responsible for this operation."

The statement from the French Foreign Ministry also emphasized

Criticized for Inadequate Anti-Terrorist Moves

Embattled Turkish Minister Resigns

By Marvyn Howe

ANKARA, July 21 (NYT) — Turkey's minister of interior resigned today after growing attacks against the government for its failure to protect the lives of its citizens against terrorism. A former premier, Nihat Erim, was murdered Saturday in an Istanbul suburb.

The opposition Republican People's Party tabled a censure motion last week against Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcigil, accusing him of failing to take necessary measures against terrorism, which he said had reached the brink of civil war. The motion also charged that Mr. Gulcigil had accepted the support of rightist terrorists in the struggle against anarchy.

The controversial minister of the interior recently declared on Turkish television that the left was behind all the political violence that has taken 2,000 lives since the beginning of the year, and that a rightist group that supports the state had taken up the fight against the leftists.

He later said that rightist terrorists were harming the state just as much as leftist terrorists. But it was too late to avoid charges of bias in favor of rightist extremists.

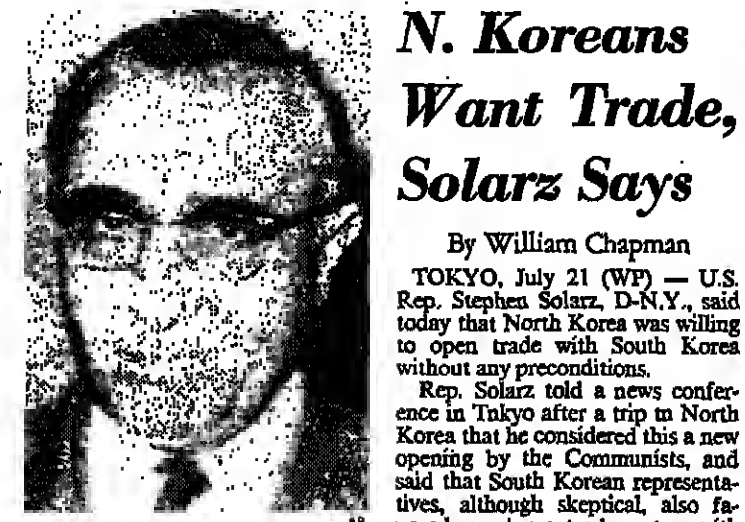
Health Reasons

The minister's resignation, reportedly for health reasons, has nullified the censure motion, which had good chances of being passed by the National Assembly and would have been a blow to the government. Nevertheless, a general debate on anarchy has been set for Wednesday.

"There has been a great escalation of terrorist incidents in recent days which has come to threaten the state," said Cahit Karakas, speaker of the National Assembly.

Turkey's political community was shaken over the murder of former Premier Erim, who will be given a state funeral tomorrow in Istanbul. An illegal leftist extremist group Dev-Sol has claimed the murder, apparently to avenge the harsh military crackdown on the left when Mr. Erim was in office in 1972.

As spokesmen from the left and right called for national unity to restore law and order. It was an-



N. Koreans Want Trade, Solarz Says

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 21 (WP) — U.S. Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., said today that North Korea was willing to open trade with South Korea without any preconditions.

Rep. Solarz told a news conference in Tokyo after a trip to North Korea that he considered this a new opening by the Communists, and said that South Korean representatives, although skeptical, also favored opening a trade system with their enemies.

Rep. Solarz stopped in Tokyo today to inform South Korea about his visit, which included a four-hour interview with North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

He said North Korea also was willing to discuss, without any preconditions, the reunification of families divided by the 1950-53 war and the resumption of mail exchanges between relatives in both countries.

In the past, the formal North Korean position had been that trade, cultural or humanitarian exchanges must be preceded by a general political settlement that would lead to a confederation of the two countries.

However, since the beginning of this year, the North Korean representatives in Tokyo have been saying that such exchanges could be brought about without a political settlement and have described this as a major concession. They have yet to spell this out in detail.

The two countries have met nine times this year in the border village of Panmunjom to work out arrangements for a meeting of their two principal political leaders. The latter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Mr. Demirel has not commented publicly on the meeting with Mr. Eeov but reportedly has made his own call for unity in a letter sent to principal political leaders. The letter has not been made public but, according to sources close to the premier, it asks the political parties for support to pass legislation giving greater authority to the martial law commanders, the establishment of state security courts, and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Eeov's is known to favor extending the authority and territory of the martial law command, which now covers 20 of Turkey's 67 provinces, but has declared itself strongly opposed to exceptional laws that would infringe on personal liberties.

Kabul Shake-Up Seeks to Bolster Karmal Regime

By Tyler Marshall

NEW DELHI, July 21 (LAT) — A long-expected purge of the beleaguered Marxist regime in Afghanistan is under way, apparently aimed at strengthening President Babrak Karmal's personal power, Afghan observers said today.

A major government reorganization announced yesterday, a string of new senior government appointments and the tone of Mr. Karmal's recent speeches are all cited by analysts here as evidence that the purge has begun.

It appears to be aimed at crushing opposition to Mr. Karmal from within the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. While appearing to be an endorsement of the man the Russians placed in power after their invasion in late December, the purge also represents a major Soviet policy setback in the strife-torn country.

The Russians had previously tried to force the two warring factions of the ruling party to work together under Mr. Karmal, so as to broaden its precariously thin popular base. But the factions concentrated more on destroying each other than on confronting the growing insurgency, which has brought the business of government to a virtual standstill in most areas outside Kabul.

Purge Warning

A former Afghan civil servant now living in India said that those posts are second only to provincial governors in power, and most were held by Khalqis. While this source said he had been informed of only three of the new appointees, all three were Parchamists loyal to Mr. Karmal. This was the beginning of the purge of Khalqis, he said.

On Sunday the radio announced a government reorganization that transferred all provincial, district and sub-district administration from the Interior Ministry to Mr. Karmal's personal control. This gives him "a power base he never had before and leaves the Interior Ministry with nothing," said the former civil servant. The Interior

group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band of followers of the Parcham (flag) group. Both take their names from

Members of the Khalqi (masses) faction, who were loyal to Afghanistan's first Marxist president, Nur Mohammed Taraki, and his ruthless successor, Hafizullah Amin, have been actively trying to undermine Mr. Karmal and his smaller, more intellectually grounded band

La Paz Union Strikes To Support Gueiler

By John Reichertz

LA PAZ, July 21 (UPI) — The 500,000-member Bolivian Workers Confederation today challenged the new military government with a nationwide general strike in support of ousted President Lidia Gueiler.

Activity in La Paz, the seat of government, got off to a slow start following a night in which heavy gunfire rang throughout the valley that cradles the capital city of 600,000 people.

Stores, businesses and hotels kept heavy steel curtains pulled down over their doorways and traffic was light.

Labor Minister Augusto Calderon late yesterday announced a series of measures designed to persuade the labor force to go to work.

He said anyone who missed two days of work last week because of the military uprising — the majority of the labor force — would receive full pay for those days, but only if they reported to work Monday.

Public workers failing to report to work will be fired, effective tomorrow, he said.

Resistance

The state-controlled radio reported that the armed forces have eliminated all of the areas of resistance to the new government.

The workers' confederation, a group of unions that helped bring a quick end to Bolivia's last military government through protests and a refusal to negotiate with military authorities, has said it will strike until the government of Mrs. Gueiler is restored.

U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman flew out of the country yesterday, saying he was recalled to hear Washington's "extreme displeasure" with the military coup.

Tanks, armored personnel carriers and troops took to the streets for the fourth consecutive night to enforce a 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew, before the first working day today under Gen. Luis Garcia Meza's government.

The general strike was initially called Thursday, as Gen. Garcia Meza's 25,000-man force was moving to oust Mrs. Gueiler and consolidate its hold on power.

Mr. Garcia Meza, a 54-year-old ultra-conservative, Friday took the oath of office as president of the

South American nation of five million people, declaring the armed forces had been forced to take power because of the "subversive terrorism of the extreme left."

Diplomatic sources said Mrs. Gueiler was still living in asylum at the residence of the ambassador of the Vatican in Bolivia.

The Interior Ministry yesterday confirmed earlier reports that Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the Socialist Party candidate in the June 29 national elections, was killed Thursday in a gun battle at his La Paz office. But the Socialist leader's wife gave a statement to reporters saying he was "executed" and that authorities had refused her demand that the body be turned over to his family.

Relatives of Simon Reyes, a Communist parliamentarian and miners' leader, said that he had been killed in the coup. There was no official confirmation of his death.

[Government troops firing their guns Monday dispersed demonstrators that had converged on a central La Paz square to march to the palace of government in protest against Bolivia's new military junta, the Associated Press reported. There were no immediate reports of casualties in the incident.]

Protest in Paris

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — A group of some 50 Bolivian and French demonstrators occupied the Bolivian Embassy here today in a peaceful protest against the military coup, embassy officials said.

The majority left within hours to hold a press conference, but a group of about 15 stayed in the building. Embassy officials asked police to withdraw all but the two regular police guards on the building.

A woman protester, who would not identify herself, said the demonstrators were calling for a diplomatic and economic blockade of Bolivia to protest the coup.

At the start of the occupation, an embassy secretary, who refused to give her name, told the Associated Press the demonstrators had entered peacefully and appeared ready for a long siege.

General's Murder Raises Tensions

Chilean Cardinal Receives Death Threat

By John Enders

SANTIAGO (WP) — Chilean church leaders and human rights activists, including Roman Catholic Cardinal Raul Silva, have received anonymous death threats as a new round of tension sweeps Santiago following the assassination last Tuesday of a high military official.

Cardinal Silva, who founded the church's Vicariate of Solidarity four years ago to help political prisoners and their families, said those mak-

ing the anonymous calls claimed to belong to the Roger Vergara Commando and their purpose is to plant hatred and confusion.

Vergara, a Chilean Army colonel who directed the military intelligence school, was killed and his driver seriously injured in an attack by unknown gunmen, presumed to be leftist militants of the newly united Socialist and Communist parties.

Pamphlets distributed by the Roger Vergara Commando

throughout the capital last week denounced the church's Vicariate as a den of thieves, and said all Vicariate employees had been put on a rightist death list.

The cardinal's confirmation of the death threats and last month's denunciation by Chile's Conference of Bishops of a systematic campaign against the church — including arrests, beatings, searches and harassment of clergymen — have brought Chilean church-state relations to their lowest point in years.

The worsening of relations between the military government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy coincides with a growing level of tension over the future of the rightist government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The National Information Center, which took over domestic intelligence functions after the dismantling of the secret police, has come under attack by even moderate sectors.

While these protests go largely unheeded by the pro-junta local press, the denunciations by the church and Cardinal Silva are bound to have an impact.

The Vergara murder also has created what looks like a serious division between Chile's two security services, the National Information Center and the civil investigation unit of the military. The center has been criticized for bungling initial investigations into the ambush and destroying evidence at the scene of the crime.

Urban Guerrillas

A military investigator said that the killing of Vergara may mean the beginning of an urban guerrilla war in Chile similar to that carried out by Uruguay's Tupamaros and Argentina's Montoneros in the early and mid-1970s.

The National Information Center, however, has criticized such alarmist speculation, and attacked the morning newspaper La Tercera for publishing the accounts.

A division also has surfaced between current members of the National Information Center and those of its predecessor, DINA, which was disbanded by Gen. Pinochet following widespread publicity surrounding its role in assassinations.

Some observers believe former members of DINA are behind the Roger Vergara Commando. At the same time, investigations of a \$100-million tax scandal apparently have come to a dead end due to the implication of former DINA agents.

When National Information Center officials approached the opposition magazine Hoy with evidence implicating DINA agents, Hoy refused to publish it for fear of reprisal.

Under direct order from Gen. Pinochet, military authorities have formed a joint command to find the leftist militants. As of the weekend, an unknown number of suspects, said to be in the hundreds, had been detained and were undergoing intense interrogation.

The government has amended its internal security regulations to allow suspects to be held up to 20 days incommunicado without charges.



Security officers moved demonstrators from draft offices in Washington yesterday.

Reports Conflict on Arms Supply to Afghan Fighters

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Questions have arisen about the amount of arms aid — if any — that the United States is providing to the insurgents in Afghanistan as the Soviet Union's war there progresses through the indiscriminate bombing of undefended villages to new levels of intensity.

An American official who has followed the fighting closely said that the insurgents are receiving nothing from the United States, China or Pakistan. His statement was supported, in telephone interviews, by officers of U.S. allies.

Sources in the Pentagon, however, say that the United States is providing arms to the insurgents on a limited basis. This seems to mean enough arms to keep the insurgents fighting in the field, but not enough to provoke Soviet retaliation against Pakistan, across whose frontier U.S. weapons would move to Afghanistan.

A certain amount of arms traffic has been reported from the frontier. But U.S. sources describe the arms as weapons that have been shipped

out of Afghan provinces in the Northeast and sent southward to be reintroduced into the areas east and southeast of Kabul.

CIA Assignment

White House officials said on Feb. 15 that the United States had begun an operation to supply the insurgents with light infantry weapons, presumably rifles, light machine guns and grenades. The CIA, a White House source said, had been assigned to carry out the covert mission.

The arms, officials said, would be shipped through Pakistan. Earlier, Egypt announced it would train insurgents and send them back to the battle with weapons.

Rebel leaders, normally not reticent when it comes to discussing the fighting, have not mentioned the receipt of weapons from the United States or anywhere else. They have been quoted repeatedly as saying that they steal nearly all the weapons they require from the Russians.

Sources who have seen some of the fighting report that the Afghans have a considerable number of Soviet infantry weapons stolen from the Afghan Army. Other weapons have come from Afghan troops deserting to the rebels.

Reasons for Secrecy

There are reasons for secrecy if U.S. arms are being provided. Among them are these:

- The weapons would have to go to those rebel groups that would use them, hence a need for secrecy to avoid splits among the insurgents, already riven by tribal ambitions and jealousies.
- The arms would have to move to Afghanistan from Pakistan —

and the Pakistani government is anxious to avoid any action that might provoke the Russians.

• Open arms assistance in quantity could be used by the Russians as support for their claims that they are protecting the Afghan government from outside interference.

If the rebels are receiving arms, recent reports on the fighting indicate that the supply is not sufficient and that the weapons are not the right ones for the tactical situation.

The people of the villages sustain the active, armed resistance in the countryside. Soviet tactics are to harry insurgent bands in the field with infantry and light armored personnel carriers, and to bomb the villages that provide food, ammunition and shelter for the insurgents.

Registration For Military Begins in U.S.

NEW YORK, July 21 (UPI)

— Despite nationwide protests, vandalism and constitutional questions, registration of nearly 4 million young men for possible military service began today.

In the first such registration in five years, thousands of 19- and 20-year-old men born between January and March, 1960, filled out forms at local post offices listing names, addresses and other basic information for use by the Selective Service System.

Some protesters were reminiscent of Vietnam War demonstrators in the 1970s. In New York City, about 200 demonstrators chanted: "Hell no, we won't go! We won't fight for Texaco!" Four women chained themselves to a U.S. Post Office desk in Kansas City, Mo., but several registrants simply stepped over them.

Those who refuse to register face a possible five-year prison term, a \$10,000 fine, or both.

Afghan Defection Report Overshadows Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

backed Marxist government in Kabul have taken refuge.

Today, Mr. Lewis said, the wrestler, in the presence of his teammates and their Soviet coach, denied three times that he had ever seen or spoken with him.

U.S. embassy officials said that CBS approached them last week to report that some of the Afghans wanted to defect, but said they had never heard anything directly from them.

"There is nothing we can do to help such people leave the Soviet Union," an embassy spokesman said. "Two Soviet dissident Pentecostal families have been

living in the embassy for more than two years, trying to get Soviet officials to give them permission to go to the United States.

Early this month, nine other wrestlers on the Afghan Olympic team snuck out of the country to Pakistan. They said that they could not represent their people at the Olympics because Moscow "is occupied by the Russians who are killing our people."

Mr. Manshak said at the village, however, that "all our athletes who planned to come, came." He said that he had been working with Afghan athletes in Kabul for two years.

Yesterday, Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, toured the Olympic Village. Eight years ago, terrorists of the Palestinian Black September organization killed 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games.

Mr. Arafat's presence at the Moscow Village yesterday would surely have forced the Israeli team to withdraw from the 1980 Games if it had been taking part, but Israel is one of the boycotting teams.

At noon today Vincenzo Francioni, a 32-year-old Italian, was stopped by Soviet plainclothesmen and uniformed police when he tried to unfurl a poster in Red Square. He had arranged with a score of Western correspondents to photograph him as he demanded repeal of the Soviet law which declares homosexuality a crime and urged liberation of two Soviet dissidents — poet Gennady Trifonov and Lithuanian civil rights activist Viktoras Pyatkus.

Mr. Francioni tried to handcuff himself to a pedestrian barrier, but the agents were on him before he could reveal his banner. All newsmen and photographers present were also set upon, and their film was exposed or confiscated. Several were briefly detained. Mr. Francioni was kicked in the face and trampled by the agents, an eyewitness said. His whereabouts this evening were unknown.

Arafat's Order

PARIS, July 21 (AP) — Anis Naccach, the alleged leader of the commando team that attempted to assassinate Mr. Bakhtiar, has told police the mission was ordered by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief, French press reported. French officials refused to confirm or deny the account, which received wide attention from French radio stations.

Agence France-Presse said Mr. Naccach met Mr. Arafat in June and was given the order to kill Mr. Bakhtiar. "This mission was confided to us by the Iranian authorities, Yasser Arafat simply said, without giving any Iranian authorities," Mr. Naccach was quoted as telling French police.

PLO Cancels Japan Visit

TOKYO, July 21 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization yesterday canceled a trip to Tokyo by a four-member delegation.

Women Politicians Discuss the Language of Politics

By Georgia Dulles

COPENHAGEN, July 21 (NYT) — After a week of communicating in that rarified language sometimes known as UN-ese, a group of high-ranking delegates to the UN World Conference on Women were letting their hair down a bit.

"Over at the general conference," Karin Ahrlund, a Swedish parliament member was saying, "we used the male politicians' language, which means we spend a lot of time saying nothing."

Parliament Conference

Grethe Fenger Moller, a member of the Danish parliament, agreed: "When you listen to the statements over there about how perfect everything is in every country, you might think we don't need a conference on women."

Then, looking out across an audience of more than 300 women from around the world, Mrs. Moller said with a grin: "Now we women know in our hearts that's not true."

The subject was politics. The place was Copenhagen University, site of a parallel conference to the official UN meeting being held across town. The speakers were all politicians — ministers, parliament members, leaders of political parties in the Third World and Western countries. And the moderator was an international figure in a big straw hat who was greeted in many languages with cries of "Bella!"

In opening the panel session, Bella Abzug, the former New York congresswoman, cited a UN report on women's participation in politics at the decision-making level. So few women hold political jobs that they amount to "almost token gestures," according to the report.

"We are told it is economic conditions, reinforced by discriminatory attitudes, that keep women out of political power," Mrs. Abzug said. "Yet, we must realize that without political power, women will not be able to change the socio-economic conditions that oppress them."

The panelists went on to talk about their personal experiences with political power, about how they were elected and later treated in individual countries. In addition to Sweden and Norway, these countries included Bangladesh, Guinea, Guyana, India and Israel. Other women from China, Latin America and the Soviet bloc countries were also expected to participate, Mrs. Abzug said, but were detained apparently by official conference business.

Knowing Looks

There were some common themes. Knowing looks were exchanged, for example, when Margaret Alva of India complained that she was often asked how she manages to sit in Parliament and still raise four children.

Mrs. Moller brought the house down with a list of the advantages and disadvantages of being a female politician.

On the plus side, she said, women get a lot of

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Hua Calls for Pressure on Russia, Vietnam

PEKING, July 21 (Reuters) — Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng tonight for political, economic and other pressures on the Soviet and Vietnam to force them to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan. Mr. Hua spoke at a banquet in honor of Bangladesh Prime Minister Ziaur Rahman.

The Chinese leader said the Soviet Union is redeploying its troops in Afghanistan and "stepping up its support of the Afghan people's resistance in an attempt to strengthen its bridgehead for further advance south." Vietnam, he said, has flagrantly invaded Thailand.

U.S., Britain Renew Call for Whaling Ban

BRIGHTON, England, July 21 (UPI) — The United States and today called for a worldwide ban on the commercial killing of whale Japan and the Soviet Union, the only two countries that still maintain large whaling fleets, said they would resist any such move and thus withdraw from the International Whaling Commission if it is adopted.

The ban was narrowly defeated at the 24-nation commission's 19th session. But the United States did succeed then in winning a moratorium on factory ship whaling in all oceans and for all species except minke whale, which is not considered a threatened group and for important part of Japan's national diet.

UN Assembly to Debate Palestine Question

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 21 (UPI) — Secretary-General Waldheim today summoned the UN General Assembly into an emergency session tomorrow on the Palestinian question, a debate condemned by Israel as illegal.

The meeting was called after more than the required 50 percent of 152-member General Assembly requested the special session. Farouk Kaddumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, will speak for the PLO in the debate.

Israel's Ambassador Yehuda Blum said the special session "is a violation of the rules of procedure, therefore illegal and any resolution adopted would have to be considered illegal."

Israel Moving More Ministries to Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, July 21 (AP) — An Israeli Cabinet committee today to transfer two of three remaining government departments to Aviva to Jerusalem.

The plan to move the Agriculture and Housing Ministries will complete a program begun in 1973 to make Jerusalem the center of government as well as the nominal capital. Only the Defense Ministry is headquartered in Tel Aviv, the nation's business center.

Approval of the plan by the Cabinet's committee on Jerusalem Prime Minister Menachem Begin was finishing preparations to an office to the eastern sector of the city which was captured from Jordan in 1967.

Libya Jet Falls in Italy; Heart Attack Blamed

BEIRUT, July 21 (Reuters) — A Libyan fighter plane crashed in Italy on Friday after the pilot had a heart attack, the Libya agency reported today.

It said the plane was on a training mission in international airspace, the Mediterranean, flying at an altitude of 36,000 feet. The pilot, a 30-year-old Libyan, died of a heart attack while in the air. The plane crashed about 60 miles from Catania, in southern Italy.

Sources close to the Italian Defense Ministry said that it was a built MIG-23 and the pilot possibly was seeking asylum.

Poland Acknowledges Steel, Bus Strikes

WARSAW, July 21 (Reuters) — Tension among Polish workers higher wages appeared to have eased today, but employees at a steel plant in Stalowa Wola and bus drivers in Chelm remained off the job.

The government news agency said negotiations continued in Stalowa Wola, where steelworkers stopped work Thursday. The agency cited reports of the continuing strike in Chelm.

Weekend settlements with railroad and other transport workers relaxed the atmosphere there, as the government continued to promise on pay demands provoked by the recent raising of meat prices.

July in Europe: Rain, Flooding and Snow

BRUSSELS, July 21 — Thirty consecutive days of rain have flooding to large areas of southern and eastern Belgium, where roads are cut and about 50 persons have been evacuated from their homes.

The Belgian meteorological office said today that rain would continue at least 10 more days. Farmers in the Ardennes, facing tough harvest, have requested uninterrupted prayers in all parishes for rain stops.

In London, a weather expert said that the average temperature in so far this month has been about 55 degrees Fahrenheit (12.8 degrees Celsius), making it possibly the coldest July on record. He said the previous average recorded for July, in 1802, was 56.3 degrees Fahrenheit (13.5 degrees Celsius).

Snow fell in the Dolomites of northern Italy last night. Italian experts say the region is having its coldest July in 84 years.

Power Politics in Tehran Revolve Around Beheshti

(Continued from Page 1)

compromise that would let the hostages go, it was often Ayatollah Beheshti, members of the Revolutionary Council said later, who stood in their way — and quietly watched his rivals grow weaker after each failure.

Today he appears to be above the fray. His party's newspaper, Islamic Republic, attacked Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mr. Ghorbani by name, sometimes labeling them with the ultimate slur — "anti-Islamic."

German, English

Yet Ayatollah Beheshti, who spent half a dozen years in West Germany from about 1963 to 1968, may be as westernized as any clergyman in Iran. As the director of an Islamic center in Hamburg, he picked up good command of the German and English languages. To-

day he enjoys sparring with journalists at press conferences which he holds once a week.

He is an imposing 6 feet 2 inches added by a black turban. His black eyes behind a hawk nose; he may be a Muslim cleric, as plished speaker.

Unlike many other Muslim leaders, Ayatollah Beheshti is a pay meticulous attention to appearance. His millah's robes are always freshly pressed, always of fine fabrics. His quick trippings of power are dark green, station wagon, black tinted glass in windows, surrounded by heavy militiamen.

Last month The Washington Post disclosed that he is one of the directors of an Iranian trust construction company named Tashir. He said the company's nonprofit organization set up the ownership of private schools, although the company's registration appears to otherwise.

Other themes, repeated in several languages, were that a woman must be not only equal but better than a man to get on the ballot and that a woman needs "the support of her sisters" to win.

Does it help to have feminist backing? Shirlamit Aloni of Israel is not so sure. A longtime member of the Knesset (parliament), Mrs. Aloni made her political reputation in the Labor Party there. When ideological differences developed, she went on to form her own party with heavy support from Israeli feminists.

After the election, Mrs. Aloni was surprised to discover that the feminists expected her to concentrate her energies solely on issues such as abortion and child care.

Other Themes

Other themes, repeated in several languages, were that a woman must be not only equal but better than a man to get on the ballot and that a woman needs "the support of her sisters" to win.

Does it help to have feminist backing? Shirlamit Aloni of Israel is not so sure. A longtime member of the Knesset (parliament), Mrs. Aloni made her political reputation in the Labor Party there. When ideological differences developed, she went on to form her own party with heavy support from Israeli feminists.

After the election, Mrs. Aloni was surprised to discover that the feminists expected her to concentrate her energies solely on issues such as abortion and child care.

Other Themes

Other themes, repeated in several languages, were that a woman must be not only equal but better than a man to get on the ballot and that a woman needs "the support of her sisters" to win.

Does it help to have feminist backing? Shirlamit Aloni of Israel is not so sure. A longtime member of the Knesset (parliament), Mrs. Aloni made her political reputation in the Labor Party there. When ideological differences developed, she went on to form her own party with heavy support from Israeli feminists.

After the election, Mrs. Aloni was surprised to discover that the feminists expected her to concentrate her energies solely on issues such as abortion and child care.

O.J. PERRIN
Joilliers
68, rue du Rhone - Genève

هكذا من النجول

Manila Plans Arrest of 85 Marcos Critics

MANILA, July 21 (AP) — A Philippine official has disclosed that the government is planning to arrest 85 persons as part of its effort to combat a "surge" of subversion coming from a union of Marcos forces.

The official, who declined to be named, said the arrests are being planned for the next few days. He said the government is "convinced" that the arrests will "break the back" of the subversion.

The official said the arrests are being planned for the next few days. He said the government is "convinced" that the arrests will "break the back" of the subversion.

Computer Fails U.S. Air Unit

MONT, Calif., July 21 (AP) — A \$20-million computer at the Los Angeles Air Force Center failed today, delaying flights for 30 minutes, Federal Aviation officials said.

The failure occurred during a test of the computer, which is used to monitor air traffic in the Los Angeles area.

Basque Strife Overshadows Political Shifts

James M. Markham

BAZ, Spain, July 21 (NYT) — Demonstrations and deaths at times overshadowed the political shifts in the Basque region.

The Basque region, which has been the scene of a long-running struggle between the Basque Nationalist Party and the Spanish government, is now the focus of a new political movement.

Nigeria Revokes Order Expelling U.S. Journalist

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Nigerian government officials told Vice President Walter Mondale yesterday that the expulsion of a New York Times correspondent on Saturday was a mistake and that the correspondent, Pransy Gupta, was free to return to Nigeria to cover the rest of the vice president's visit there.

The expulsion of Gupta, who is a member of the Nigerian government, was a surprise to many.

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, Foreign Policy Expert

NEW YORK, July 21 (NYT) — Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Obituaries

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Chinese Press Urges Marriage Restrictions to Improve Population 'Quality'

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, July 21 (WP) — Arguments in favor of prohibiting persons with genetic defects, including color blindness, from marrying or having children have begun to surface in the official Chinese Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily.

On June 8, the newspaper published an article by a medical officer in Liaoning province saying, "We have done very little to improve the quality of the population." He said laws were required to keep those with congenital diseases from reproducing.

family name, this defect may be simply being female.

Dr. Richard Ross, dean of the Johns Hopkins Medical School faculty, said that Chinese researchers talked to during a recent visit to Peking were intensely interested in new techniques to detect abnormal genes. "Since everyone can only have one child, we want to make sure that child is a good one," a Chinese scientist told him.

China's new birth-control campaign has prompted discussions of how to keep from spoiling an only child and has brought sharp criticism from rural area officials who have ignored the new birth restrictions.

Flag of Convenience Upheaval Clouds Future Of Liberian Ship Registry

By Charles P. Wallace

MONROVIA, Liberia (UPI) — Jesse Montgomery sits in a fourth floor office in a dilapidated building on Broad Street, helping oversee the world's largest merchant ship-pier fleet.

Hundreds of the largest ships in the world, including huge cargo vessels and oil tankers, fly the Liberian flag, a fact that is of considerable pride to Montgomery and the source of substantial income to this resource-poor country.

Backlash Against Terrorists

Things were different recently when pro-ETA youths rampaged through San Sebastian's old quarter, which was blocked by police vehicles. Scattered demonstrators opened a few cars on the newly named Avenue of Liberty, until recently the Avenue of Spain. But on the esplanade, unruffled by the nearby

Flag of Convenience

commotion, citizens took their late afternoon promenade and on the wide beach a pickup soccer match continued.

"This chase," observed a strolling Basque, waving vaguely toward the old quarter, "has become as ritualized as a bullfight."

ETA, founded in 1959, and the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions were the only clandestine organizations to struggle with visible determination against the Franco government. As post-Franco Spain began its first hesitant steps toward a more open society, it was assumed that anyone who fought against Franco's brand of fascism must be democratic.

The Spanish government has granted only a carefully circumscribed autonomy to the Basques, but the old attitude toward ETA is dead. Its unrelenting campaign of assassination is now perceived by many Basques as dangerous to their interests, and for the first time, prominent Basques are willing to say so.

In May, 33 respected Basque intellectuals signed an open letter denouncing "the violence that dwells among us, because it is the only violence that can convert us truly into soulless executioners, cowardly accomplices and servile conciliators."

Obituaries

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Joachim Morgenthau, 85, the former secretary of state and a leading expert on international relations, died today in Lenox Hill Hospital.

Morgenthau was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association.

Iraq Rebuffs U.S. Bid to Restore Ties

By Steve K. Hindy

BAGHDAD, July 21 (AP) — Iraq has rebuffed proposals by the United States for the restoration of diplomatic relations despite increasing trade between the two countries and similar views on Iran and Afghanistan, according to Western diplomatic sources.

Iraqi sources say that President Saddam Hussein's government also rejected overtures, relayed through third parties, for a meeting between Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Foreign Minister Sadoun Hamadi.

Black Leader Hints Support For Republicans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

Black Leader Hints Support For Republicans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

Black Leader Hints Support For Republicans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

Industrial 'Revitalization' Is Aim Carter Team Drafts Economic Strategy

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (NYT) — U.S. administration officials have begun drafting a broad declaration of long-term economic policy for President Carter to issue soon, possibly as a campaign statement.

The major new element that is likely to emerge in the declaration, officials said, is a multifaceted approach to the revitalization of U.S. industry. How that is to be pursued remains a matter of much debate within the administration.

Black Leader Hints Support For Republicans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

Black Leader Hints Support For Republicans

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader, strongly hinted today that he could support Republican efforts in the 1980 presidential election.

The Republicans apparently are prepared to make an appeal for black support, especially in the urban-industrial states of the Midwest and Northeast, which Republican national chairman Bill Brock today said would be the main targets of the party's slogan of "jobs, jobs, jobs."

from local officials to abort a third child. The government at the same time regularly scolds officials who do not set good examples.

The strict rules of the birth control campaign, and the Communist role in it, could damage the party's already shaky hold on public confidence. One Chinese office worker told of a peasant couple in his home village who had two daughters. The wife last year became pregnant again. The local officials were determined to make an example of her and demanded she abort the child.

She resisted for some time, but in her eighth month she and her husband agreed to an induced early birth, on the condition that the doctors would save the child if it was a boy. It was, but the local official on the spot refused to allow it to be saved. With the husband and his mother pleading on their knees at the operating room door, the baby died.

Some days later the would-be grandmother, her chance of having a grandson gone, saw the 4-year-old son of one of the offending local officials playing by a pond. In a rage, she threw the child into the water, then jumped in herself. Both drowned.

"But the local unit stuck to its decision," the office worker said. "It said it had done the right thing."

after several months of desultory sub-Cabinet deliberations.

A policy planner summarized the long-term economic strategy as a "framework around an eventual tax cut and the rest of our economic policy." Another official said the White House had discovered that after three and a half years the administration had no economic policy framework.

The policy declaration is sure to deal with two aspects of federal taxes. One is the tendency of revenues to grow faster than the economy does, as wage inflation lifts taxpayers into higher tax brackets. The other aspect is a speed-up and simplification of business deductions for the cost of equipment and factories. Such changes are seen by Mr. Miller and many officials and members of Congress as an essential spur to investment, although there is much disagreement over the details.

Ford Is Pleased He Left Detroit Without a Post

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, July 21 (UPI) — Former President Ford said yesterday that he never told anybody he would accept the vice presidential spot on the Ronald Reagan ticket.

"When I went to Detroit I wasn't looking for anything and I'm happy it ended up without any post," Mr. Ford said in a speech to the National Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association convention.

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

The former president also said that the election would primarily be between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but noted that the independent candidacy of Rep. John Anderson "will make it possible for the election to be thrown into the U.S. Congress."

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

The former president also said that the election would primarily be between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but noted that the independent candidacy of Rep. John Anderson "will make it possible for the election to be thrown into the U.S. Congress."

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

The former president also said that the election would primarily be between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but noted that the independent candidacy of Rep. John Anderson "will make it possible for the election to be thrown into the U.S. Congress."

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

The former president also said that the election would primarily be between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but noted that the independent candidacy of Rep. John Anderson "will make it possible for the election to be thrown into the U.S. Congress."

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

The former president also said that the election would primarily be between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but noted that the independent candidacy of Rep. John Anderson "will make it possible for the election to be thrown into the U.S. Congress."

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Ford said that he disagreed with the party platform, particularly in its abandonment of support for the Equal Rights Amendment, but he said that he would campaign actively for Mr. Reagan, who did not do as much for him after Mr. Ford defeated him for the Republican nomination in 1976.

The former president also said that the election would primarily be between Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but noted that the independent candidacy of Rep. John Anderson "will make it possible for the election to be thrown into the U.S. Congress."

The Concord Delirium: the thinnest watch in the history of time. Concord Delirium I came first. His 1.98mm thin. A Swiss scientific feat. Every part redesigned. Creating an electronic quartz movement that is literally the watch itself.

Now, for her, Concord Delirium III. Thinner. 1.69mm. Smaller by one-third. Miniaturized in every proportion. Yet identical in accuracy. Equal in beauty. Each one hand-crafted in Switzerland of 18K gold. CONCORD QUARTZ.

For information write Concord, 83 Rue Courcelle, 75001, Paris, France.

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

Best TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Elevator

FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261.71.71

AUTHORS WANTED
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading literary book publisher seeks manuscripts in all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send for free booklet: H.G. VANTAGE Press, 316 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

BILBAO, Spain, July 21 (Reuters) — Growing animosity between rival Basque nationalist factions claimed its first victim today when a member of the moderate Basque Nationalist Party died here of injuries received in a street demonstration earlier this month.

Official sources said that Ramon Begona, 37, died of complications after he was injured in clashes between Nationalist Party supporters and backers of ETA.

Mild Quake in Tokyo

TOKYO, July 21 (UPI) — A mild earthquake jolted northern parts of Kanto Plain including Tokyo today, meteorologists reported. There were no reports of casualties or damage. The epicenter was believed to be in the Pacific off Ibaraki province.

Pierre Garbay

PARIS, July 21 (Reuters) — Pierre Garbay, 76, a retired five-star general in the French Army and one of the first officers to join de Gaulle's Free French forces in 1940, died last Thursday, his family said today.

Gen. Garbay was a battalion commander in French Central Africa in 1940 and commanded the first Free French infantry division when it took part in the allied assault into Germany in 1945.

Pragmatic Spirit Needed

There is little to be gained by trying to estimate whether divisions in the Atlantic Alliance are deeper today than they were. For example, at the time of the 1956 Franco-British-Israeli takeover of the Suez Canal. What matters is that there are deep divisions for objective and subjective reasons and that given the present power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, they are more dangerous than similar splits in earlier times. The issues were articulated in last week's three-part series in the International Herald Tribune called The Atlantic Alliance.

The heart of the problem, the series suggested, is Europe's lack of confidence in the ability of the United States to guarantee its security because of political unpredictability, relative military weakness and a failure to deal effectively with the energy crisis and to protect the dollar.

There is a widespread perception in Europe that the United States is stumbling backwards into cold war with the Soviet Union. For Europeans, who know what it is to have a hot war fought in their cities and on their farms, and who have benefited more than Americans from the detente of the 1970s, that is a chilling prospect. War has a reality in Europe, even in peacetime, that may not be fully understood in the United States; and cold war is seen as a short step away from the real thing. But fear, even when to some degree understandable, is, in the words of the French analyst Raymond Aron, "a poor counselor." So questions must be raised, for example, about whether Europe's preference for a relatively mild response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan reflects an overly narrow analysis too deeply grounded in a view of the United States as weak and vacillating.

There is evidence to support a decline in U.S. military strength relative to the Soviet Union in both nuclear and conventional

terms. There is still some disagreement about which superpower has a strategic advantage or if there is rough parity, but there seems little doubt that current trends favor the Soviet Union. With respect to tactical warfare, there is a consensus in Western military circles that the Soviet Union is ahead in both nuclear and conventional forces. But there is absolutely no evidence that the Soviet Union has either the confidence or the desire for a direct confrontation with the West.

It is not difficult to point out examples of vacillation in U.S. foreign policy. The flip-flops on Iran preceding the fall of the Shah or the Carter administration's reversal on production of the neutron bomb are two obvious examples. But Europe, which remains relatively fragmented politically and has no aspirations to military superpower status, lacks the cohesion and power to develop useful alternatives. It can only frustrate U.S. policies. Just as the Soviet Union has been unimpressed with European proposals to neutralize Afghanistan, so the Israelis, Palestinians and the other Arabs have been unmoved by the EEC's Mideast initiative.

As a result, Europe and the United States are more mutually dependent than ever. To reduce the Soviet Union's opportunities for strategic and tactical gain, squabbling among the allies must be limited. None of the three U.S. presidential candidates are likely to offer an imaginative new vision. Nor can one be expected from Europe. The best that can be hoped for is an effort to develop mechanisms for consultation. Trade and other economic problems should be resolved in the context of over-riding Alliance requirements and the atmosphere of frustration and acrimony should be replaced by a pragmatic spirit that permits compromise toward common goals.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Time to Store Up Oil

Stockpiling oil is now the law. Ignoring protests from Saudi Arabia, Congress has ordered the president to resume filling the nation's strategic petroleum reserve. So the question is whether he should proceed at the minimum required rate of 100,000 barrels a day or take advantage of the temporary slack in the world market and go for more. The risks of delay seem greater than the risks of buying aggressively.

Everyone interested in U.S. security agrees that stockpiling oil is a good idea. But in the five years since Congress approved a billion-barrel reserve, little progress has been made toward that goal. The program was slowed at first by management snafus and objections from environmentalists. Purchases were stopped altogether in March, 1979 after the Iranian revolution created a worldwide oil shortage. Last winter, the reserve held 92 million barrels — barely enough to replace two weeks' imports.

The U.S. government was ready to resume stockpiling this spring when Energy Secretary Duncan made what now appears to have been a serious tactical error. He raised the issue with Saudi officials, who urged him to desist. While no specific threat is known to have been made, it was feared that Saudi Arabia would reduce exports by up to 1 million barrels a day if the Carter administration resumed the emergency storage program. As far as is known, however, the Saudis have ignored Congress's demand that the president proceed.

Would Carter risk the Saudis' wrath by buying more than 100,000 barrels daily? The fear of their reducing production is credible: Saudi Arabia does not need all the oil revenues it has been earning and it has held output at 9.5 million barrels a day only to stabilize the world oil market. And if the Saudis

were to cut production, the long-term effect on oil prices could be considerable.

But the case for expanding the rate of stockpiling still seems compelling. At the minimum required rate, it would take 25 years to reach the billion-barrel goal, and nine years just to build a reserve equal to 60 days' imports. Respecting the Saudis' wish would thus leave the United States vulnerable to oil blackmail for at least a decade or longer. Moreover, it is hard to imagine a better time for reasserting U.S. diplomatic independence. Thanks largely to the U.S. recession, world oil production now exceeds consumption, perhaps by as much as 1 million barrels a day. So the likely impact on prices of adding, say, 400,000 barrels a day to the reserve would be bearable.

This is not to say that Saudi political sensibilities should be altogether ignored. Instead of purchasing extra oil on the world market, the government would be wiser to divert some of its own supplies to the stockpile. The federal government produces some 100,000 barrels a day at the Elk Hills Naval Reserve in California. It receives a further 135,000 barrels as royalty payments for private production on government property.

That government oil is currently sold on the open market; if withheld from sale and stored, it would have to be replaced with imports. But by adding only government oil to the stockpile, Carter would be at least literally right in arguing that he was not using imports to build a reserve. Should even more petroleum be required, it might be obtained from oil set aside as royalty to the state of Alaska.

The United States needs Saudi Arabia's goodwill. But it needs a strategic stockpile even more.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Conflict in Mideast

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank is being consolidated by the seizure of land for new or expanded settlements — and consolidated in such a way that it may be politically impossible for a future Israeli government to withdraw. Israel ceases to care what its picture looks like to the Arab or Western worlds.

There is not much time for the enormous work of persuasion that has to be done. Israel must be persuaded that its great creation and the fruitful and vigorous society it has achieved has been possible only by a grave injustice to the original Arab inhabitants of the land.

— From the Guardian (London).

Islamic Orthodoxy

Whatever the future may hold for Iran, it is clear that obscurantism and xenophobia are at present in the ascendency. This is the more depressing in view of the fact that recent research has begun to indicate that Islam contributed far more to intellectual and scientific advancement during the Middle Ages than had previously been thought. But once the Koranic creed had been codified and declared to be immutable, broad areas of Islam began to withdraw into a long period of stagnation.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago July 22, 1905

LONDON — The final stage of the Maclean divorce case was reached yesterday morning when Sir Gorell Barnes proceeded to sum up the whole case. The tragedy underlying the case was of a very serious character. Here was a daughter who gave her evidence against her mother, making a case of terrible gravity against her mother in saying she had miscondemned herself with her daughter's own lover. That mere statement showed that the case was one the like of which he hardly remembered. It had not been suggested that this young woman had deliberately concocted the story, but it had been put forward that her state of health was such as brought about a state of mind which led to her delusion.

Fifty Years Ago July 22, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Youth must have its fling." Boys who are seeking 'records' by the doing of 'stunts' in America illustrate anew that old saying. It might be well to inculcate into the young brains of today that feats that envisage some degree of usefulness would better prepare their owners for the real contest of life. 'Tree-sitting' may be quite appropriate for those who have a great love for nature or who seek the perfect 'milieu' for philosophical contemplation. But it invites broken limbs and possibly sudden death if the subject falls asleep while perched on a lofty branch, thus impairing or cutting short his prospects of normal career in the world."



Soviet Strategic Choices — 2

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — The Russians invited me to visit their country last month to tell me their story, and I went to bear it and to learn if anything else could be detected "between the lines." I returned with the impression that Soviet leaders see themselves as facing some insurmountable problems (not the least of which is trying to complete the devouring of Afghanistan), that they are going through a period of very wishful thinking about the possibilities of improving relations with the United States after the election, and that they are up to us in knots over whether to prefer Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan.

If and when they decide who is better for them, they will do what they can to help elect him. They are saying that for their part, they are making no withholding or conditional gestures to Mr. Carter, just as Nikita S. Khrushchev delayed the return of the captured U-2 pilot Gary F. Powers in 1960 to give John F. Kennedy some edge over Richard M. Nixon and as, in 1972, Moscow did all it could to help Mr. Nixon against George McGovern.

Eager

Soviet officials have a prodigious knowledge of what the candidates are saying about foreign affairs and were all eager to discuss the campaign. Several months ago, Soviet officials visiting Washington told me without much hesitation that their ideal outcome would be Mr. Reagan as president ("we'll know where we stand with him even though he'll be very tough") and "be would have the political strength to make deals with us like Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger" and a Democratic Congress ("they would pass whatever the conservative Republicans agreed to with us").

But in my conversations in Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi, most Soviet officials, having overlearned more about Mr. Reagan and his advisers, seemed perplexed about the probable Carter-Reagan choice. The sum of what they said was this: Mr. Carter is bolder, but not crazier. Mr. Reagan might represent some hope, but he is also might be crazy. "Crazy" is their term for those who believe in fighting and winning nuclear wars.

Most of all, Soviet officials are looking forward to election day. They are thoroughly familiar with the patterns in presidential campaigns. All the candidates tend to harden their positions toward the Soviet Union, and after the election, relations return to a more relaxed state.

Letters

After the Games

The idea may be premature, but it's coming to it for all that. In the year of Tito's death, Paris is the place to honor the man who, under the name of Tomasek, worked in a garret on the Left Bank in 1936 to recruit volunteers from Eastern Europe to serve in the International Brigades in Spain. And what better

I sensed that many of these officials did not think that 1980 would be different, did not fully understand that detente had been tried and found wanting and that any president would be more hesitant to try it again.

Some told me that their leaders and ours should look for dramatic breakthroughs, such as proposals previously made by Leonid I. Brezhnev for joint energy-development programs and an agreement to guarantee access to Gulf oil. Others spoke of returning to business-as-usual in arms-control negotiations and trade. Only a few seemed to understand that relations with the United States are reaching a new low and are likely to have a more modest content in coming years.

Nonetheless, they are all looking at their strategic alternatives in case relations should continue to deteriorate. But Soviet officials, in discussing different approaches to foreign-policy choices in the 1980s, talk as if there is no good alternative to trying to re-establish detente with the United States. The prospects of trying to establish separate detente with Western Europe and Japan and to improve relations with China do not look very promising, and the alternative of going it alone is terribly costly and potentially very dangerous.

They acknowledge that since Western European governments are susceptible to certain blandishments and enticements, they will use these tools. But they also understand, perhaps better than Americans, that these inducements will not stray far from Washington. Yet, if Washington puts diplomacy in a deep freeze and proceeds with a big arms buildup, Moscow's strategy will combine an even-greater Soviet arms buildup and the pursuit of better relations with Western Europe and China.

Soviet officials play the totally aggrieved party. As one put it: "We do not experience any feelings of guilt, perhaps better than Americans, that these inducements will not stray far from Washington. Yet, if Washington puts diplomacy in a deep freeze and proceeds with a big arms buildup, Moscow's strategy will combine an even-greater Soviet arms buildup and the pursuit of better relations with Western Europe and China."

As they described their approach, they want an improvement in "atmosphere." First, they said they would start by withdrawing some troops from Afghanistan and by accepting the Western position on the terms for starting negotiations on missiles in Europe, and they have done this. In return, they want Mr.

way to honor him than to reopen the recruitment office for volunteers from all over the world to recreate the International Brigades for freedom's newest cause: resistance to the new Nazis in Afghanistan, who can safely rely on the democracies to show in 1980 the same indifference they showed in 1936.

Those who saw the former director-general of Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry describe on French television how the new Nazis opened fire on a crowd of teen-age girls should need little further persuasion.

But those still in doubt will not have long to wait. Once the Moscow Olympic Games are out of the way, there will be no further need for restraint or any further regard for the opinion of the world. Between the Berlin Olympics and Quernien there was a space of just eight months.

DAVID WINGATE PIKE.

Carter to tone down his anti-Soviet rhetoric and make a full-fledged effort to rally the country to support the strategic-arms treaty. If all this happens, "other good things could follow," it was hinted. This long-range signaling process has begun already. Mr. Carter's comment the other day that the new Soviet position on missile negotiations was "serious" is exactly what Moscow is looking for.

One senior official cut right to the core of all the conversations, problems and strategies. "We are both difficult countries to get along with. And we are caught in a dilemma: We cannot resolve our differences without fighting, and yet we are too strong to fight."

Leslie H. Gelb, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs from January, 1977 to July, 1979, is now a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This is the second of a three-part series he wrote for The New York Times.

Being Consigned to Blindness

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — On June 9, 1969, Billy Fullerton was instructed to take his squad to reconnoiter a hilltop south of Da Nang. "We got up there all right, but the area was booby-trapped," he reminisced to a visitor at the hospital in San Antonio, Texas, a few weeks later. "My squad had been reduced to 20 men after suffering 23 casualties. When the land mine went off I worried because I couldn't see my own gun. But the choppers were there in no time. What a sound when you hear these blades. Outstanding! Thirty minutes later I was in a hospital. Three days later in Japan, I got here July 5, how's that?"

There could not have been a more cheerful blind man in the United States, though he was distressed that the Army doctors had told him on operation on his surviving eye would restore sight, suggesting a report to Chicago for training given to the blind. Enter Ramon Castroviejo.

Sight Restored

Dr. Castroviejo, a Spanish magician who had his own eye clinic in New York until his retirement a few years ago, performed three successful operations on Billy Fullerton, with an assistant doctor at his side. (Castroviejo refused any fee). The result was: Billy could see. Not well enough to read the fine print, but to lead a useful and a happy life. Then suddenly a while ago the vision began to go, and Dr. Castroviejo's associate, now in charge of the case, told Billy he would need to have another corneal transplant, a very tricky business because the eye has no iris left, and there are other complications.

Cheerful as ever, Billy Fullerton scheduled his return to New York where the operation will be performed at a Sinai Hospital. But he bumped into a wall more solid than any he bumped into while blind: the Veterans Administration. The VA has told him he can get a corneal transplant at the VA hospital in Houston (the nearest VA hospital to where Billy lives is in Shreveport, La., but there are no doctors there qualified to perform any transplant) — or pay for his own operation.

Fullerton pleads that the doctor who has been historically associated with his problem is, clearly, best qualified to bring off an operation the success of which is by no means assured. The VA says: Use our facilities, or pay for your own. The VA is short of funds, you see, and it isn't going to draw on its precious reserves merely to give an ex-squad leader the kind of treatment you get from a superbly qualified doctor using the facilities of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

The episode is all the more enraging as one contemplates that but for the chance intervention of Dr. Castroviejo, Fullerton would now be as blind as he was seconds after he stumbled on the booby trap. The medical bureaucracy of the Army that was willing to consign him to lifelong sightlessness is now balking at the few thousand dollars that separate Billy Fullerton from the most highly qualified surgeon in the country.

Two organizations have taken up the case, the Blind Veterans Association, and the Disabled Veterans Association. They will appeal

the decision of the VA, and suppose that they have money pay a lawyer. Then the judicial bureaucracy will grind and crank away at the case. A Solomon's solution that does not strain the resources of the VA or strain the resources of the VA.

It is difficult to crank up resentment against the head of the VA is Max Cleland, who in the vice of his country lost two legs. One must assume that a man feels the appropriate of of fraternity with a fellow so mutilated at war. But bureaucracy tends to transcend almost any consideration, and a shortage of funds notwithstanding, there is a small here of: Our people are just good as any of your people.

Back at Fort Sam Houston 1969, Billy Fullerton was being back to his hospital bed after half hour in the cafeteria. A corral greeted him in the corral "Hey, George," Fullerton acknowledged the greeting. "What of the kidneys?" George said the tors hadn't succeeded. "Oh George, just think — You could, ugh, too."

George walked off, and Fullerton leaned over to his guide, his deeply gripped. "Awful. He three children. But with his condition, he can't live more 15 or 20 years." Billy Fullerton explains that way all his life, uncomplaining, fatalistic, obnoxious, good-natured. He doesn't know what he'll do if the VA sticks it position, but he'll just have to something out. The Congress or United States should damn we're something out.

©1980, Universal Press Syndicate.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune Published by the New York Times and The Washington Post	Lee W. Huebner Mort Rosenblum William R. Holden Robert K. McCabe Walter N. Wells	Publisher Editor Deputy Editors
John Hay Whitney Chairman Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen	Stephen Klaidman	Chief Editorial Writer
International Herald Tribune, S.A. enregistré au Tribunal de Commerce de Paris 179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex Tel. 1 47 49 10 00 Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Wells In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$25 per year Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. (1110) © 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Communication Postale No. 54 21	Roland Pinson René Bondy François Desmoussis Richard H. Morgan	Associate Publisher Director of Finance Director of Circulation Director of Advertising

**canadair
challenger™**

Easterners Find Way To Austria

Czechs, Hungarians Use Yugoslav Route

VIENNA, July 21 (Reuters) — Braving a hail of bullets, Josef Imras swam the March River from Czechoslovakia to Austria while clinging to the back of his huge dog last week.

The escape was an unusually risky example of a current exodus from Czechoslovakia and Hungary into Austria. The refugees usually take a longer route through Yugoslavia and arrive in surprisingly high style — by automobile.

Ninety-five percent of the current refugees do not wish to stay in Austria but prefer to follow earlier waves of Eastern Europeans to the United States or Australia.

They leave their own countries for a vacation in Yugoslavia, a relatively relaxed Communist country. They either apply for political asylum at Austrian consulates there, or illegally cross into Austria while the Yugoslav border guards turn a blind eye, according to Karl Radek, director of the Traiskirchen refugee camp outside Vienna.

More than 900 Czechs have defected this way and arrived in Traiskirchen since the beginning of the year, against 196 in the same period last year. Ninety-eight Hungarians arrived in Austria in June, nearly three times the 1979 total for that month.

Holiday Defections

The number of Czechs setting off for holidays along Bulgaria's Black Sea coast and defecating en route through Yugoslavia rose sharply last year. Romania, the main transit country for the Czechs, had started demanding Western currency for gasoline and the Czech government allowed all tourists with holidays booked in Bulgaria to take the Yugoslav route.

But last December the Czechs negotiated a settlement with Romania whereby tourists could buy gasoline with coupons instead of currency and this closed off the Yugoslav option.

There has been no official announcement the Yugoslav route is open to Czechs, but the lines of cars outside Traiskirchen provide evidence that at least some are able to go there.

The majority of defectors are professional people, intellectuals or the technically qualified.

This year, the Czechoslovak government has taken the unusual step of issuing exit visas to whole families instead of individuals. "All this is very difficult to interpret," Mr. Radek said. "The Czechoslovak government must be aware that it is a relatively easy thing to travel from Yugoslavia to Austria."

Refugees with nowhere to go and no money end up in Traiskirchen, which at present shelters 3,073 people from all over Eastern Europe.

During the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and after the 1968 Prague spring era of liberalization in Czechoslovakia, tens of thousands of refugees streamed into the camp.

Crippled Concorde Returns to New York

LONDON, July 21 (AP) — A British Airways Concorde lost power in one engine en route after leaving New York for London yesterday and was forced to turn back.

Thirty of the 68 passengers were transferred to a later Concorde flight. The rest accepted the airline's offer of first-class subsonic flights to London.



Soviet feminists Tatiana Goritsheva, left, and Natalia Nalachoskaya relax after Vienna arrival.

3 Soviet Feminists Reach Vienna Safely After Choice of Emigration or Prison

From Agency Dispatches

VIENNA, July 21 — Three Soviet feminists expelled from the Soviet Union said in Vienna that they had been given a choice of prison or emigration.

They were associated with an unofficial publication called Women and Russia, which recently urged Russian women to persuade their husbands and sons to go to prison rather than fight in Afghanistan.

The three are Tatiana Mamonova, editor of the first issue of the magazine published in September, 1979; Tatiana Goritsheva, a philosopher, and Natalia Nalachoskaya, a philologist who produced the last two issues.

They traveled on Israeli visas, although none are Jewish. Miss Goritsheva, a Christian, said that she would be going on to Paris. The other two are staying in Vienna.

Mrs. Mamonova is a chemist, painter, poet and co-founder of the publication — arrived with her husband and 4-year-old son. Mrs. Nalachoskaya brought her 9-year-old son.

In the Soviet Union, Mrs. Mamonova's friends said she was visited

by KGB agents Saturday and told she and her immediate family would have to leave within 24 hours.

Dissident sources said Mrs. Mamonova was not allowed to take her paintings and was permitted to change only a small amount of Soviet money.

Russian Priest Asks Forgiveness

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP) — Dmitri Dudko, the Russian Orthodox priest who renounced his opposition to the Soviet system on television last month, has asked forgiveness of the Russian patriarch in a letter quoted by Tass.

In his televised repentance a month ago, the priest repudiated his "slandering" religious writings and vowed obedience to the Soviet government. He had been under arrest since January on charges of anti-Soviet activities. He was released after his confession, but it was not clear today whether he still faces prosecution.

Fortified Border Is Calm But Tense

Wall of Hostility Separates 2 Germanys

HERLESHEIM, West Germany, July 21 (NYT) — When the sound of a shot shattered the calm at the border between the two Germanys near here recently, Hans Karl Glien grabbed his binoculars and peered across the Communist-built fortifications into the fields on the other side. Then he relaxed and told his visitors it was nothing but an East German guard touching off a signal.

The West German, a sergeant in the border guards, pointed to two soldiers operating a radio on a nearby East German watchtower. "They are warning their headquarters of our arrival here," the guard said. "Very soon they will have a patrol out."

While border incidents have dwindled in the last four years, with no shots fired across the 860-mile boundary since 1976, the situation has remained tense.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to visit East German President Erich Honecker next month in an attempt to further improve their close political and economic ties, but the friendly climate at the top has hardly filtered down to the local level, where cautious hostility seems to prevail.

'Not Even a Rabbit'

The Communists no longer shoot at the border in this area because no one gets across any more. "Not even a rabbit," according to Sgt. Glien, who is part of a 300-man group that patrols a 50-mile strip in northern Hesse. "They have perfected their fortifications to a point

where stragglers or would-be refugees are caught miles inland," he said.

Shots are still occasionally fired along the Berlin Wall — a few days ago guards wounded a man who was trying to flee to the French sector — but the Communists evidently seek to avoid firing into the West. Political analysts in Bonn attribute the move to the East Germans' desire to improve their image after an incident in 1976 in which guards shot and killed an Italian truck driver.

At the border the underlying hostility has blocked direct communication. Sgt. Glien said that his East German counterparts never answer greetings. "They are under strict orders to avoid any contact," he said, "so all we do is watch each other."

The stretch that he and his men patrol, extending north and south of the Herlesheim highway crossing, zigzags across the wide valley of the Werra River and the surrounding hillsides, cutting off Thuringia in the east from Hesse in the west. In an effort to avoid disputes, the two Germanys have used stones and concrete columns in the last four years to mark the exact border line.

Behind the border, the Communists have built a staggered fortification system, ranging from a front-line metal fence, nine feet high and extending deep into the earth, to strips planted with mines and devices that fire bullets at anyone who sets them off. About half a mile from the frontier there are barbed-wire entanglements and a fence equipped with visual and acoustical warning devices. Everyone moving inside a three-mile stretch beyond the border needs a special police permit.

7 Escapes Last Year

The guards said that not one refugee had come across their stretch of the border since the beginning of this year. In all of 1979, there were seven escapes in the north Hesse area, five by East German guards and two by local youths who swam the Werra.

Capt. Arnulf Vonderstein, the commander of Sgt. Glien's detachment, said that only guards and persons with an exact knowledge of the area had a chance of getting across. "The rest know there are easier ways by going through other countries," he said.

Statistics made public in Bonn bear out his remark. In the first four months of this year, 3,833 East Germans came to West Germany, only 99 of them by scaling the border fortifications or by way of the West Berlin transit routes. Of the rest, 1,056 fled through other countries and the others were allowed to move because of old age or family ties.

Because of the risks involved, the number of persons illegally crossing the border has dropped steadily. Last year, there were 463 such crossings, compared with 670 the year before.

Pop Music

The Gospel According to Lavelle

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (HT) — Lavelle McKinnis Duggan ("Just call me Lavelle," which is how she bills herself) stood up singing in Las Vegas lounges for years, frustrated, playing piano. And Vegas lounges were being converted into discos one after the other, so she accepted when the Sheraton chain offered a tour of piano-bars in their European hotels.

It was to be two weeks in each but after the first few nights the Paris Sheraton management sent a cable back to headquarters asking permission to hold her over. She stayed six months.

The French love to discover black American musicians who have been ignored at home, and though jazz toasts tend to be more beer than champagne, she became the toast of the Paris jazz world.

It is in fact odd that such a strong musical personality with so much show business appeal managed to stay so hidden so long. ("There's no way in the world you're going to find out my age.")

Enthusiasm

Whether bluesy or caressing a standard or just talking for the matter, her enthusiasm and all-around good nature leap out at you. She seems forever about to leap out of her chair. She couldn't wipe the smile off her face if she tried: "I come from a little town outside Chicago which nobody can pronounce but the Indians. It was the name of a big chief of a nice tribe on the river Kankakee."

Her father was a short-order cook and part-time guitar player around Chicago. She started singing at three, took piano lessons at four and a half. Her father knew Duke Ellington and when she played the first song she'd memorized for him, he told her father: "You don't have

to worry about her. She'll be all right."

At the age of five she was singing with a gospel group called the Little Black Angels. They sang for women's clubs. They were on the Ed Sullivan show. She swears as she speaks. It's word-jazz. "I'm a musician first. Don't approach me as a woman. We can talk about my femininity later."

Asked where being black came in, she answered with an acceleration: "Music is made up of all colors from the lightest of light to the darkest of dark and lighter and darker than that. It has no color. Yet it is full of color."

"Look at Bob Dylan. The child has been saved. I think it's beautiful. He's become a gospel singer. Listen, baby, God comes to everyone. Like a song Randy Newman wrote called 'Sail Away.' This young white guy writes about an old white man who talks to the young black ladies who have just come across the ocean and sailed into Charleston Bay. 'Young America you got lots to eat/don't have to run through the jungle and scruff up your feet/you just drink wine and sing about Jesus all day.' Then you hear this black choir: 'Sail away.' Randy Newman has been laying down the story for years."

'Bring Your Slippers'

Her mother once danced with the Cotton Club revue. People she knew in the business came over for dinner after the show when they passed through town. "She'd just say 'Slide out the back, slip quietly into a taxi, and come and relax where people can't get to you to tear off your clothes — and bring your slippers.'"

When Lavelle subbed for a girlfriend with the Rascals, say Charles said to her: "Wait a minute. I know you from a long time

ago. He's laughing because he remembers my mother's good soul food."

At the age of 11, Lavelle was the youngest voice student at the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. She had Ford and McCormack Foundation music scholarships. She won the Illinois Opera Guild "Audition of the Air." She sang with the Metropolitan Opera touring company: "I was listed as a dramatic soprano."

"I love dramatic roles, because you need a big voice and I have a big voice so I've sung Tosca and Carmen, which is a mezzo role but I can carry it off because I have a mezzo middle and a contralto bottom. At one time I had a four-octave range. It's now down to three but I could work it up again. At the age of 12 I sang Handel's Messiah under Soli's baton. I've sung under Bernstein."

Paris Success

Lavelle touched many high places but never came into her own until Paris. She has worked steadily for the past three years, both solo and with her trio. The French press accorded her ecstatic write-ups, and a recent one-week engagement at the Theatre de la Ville was sold out. Now, however, she is ready to "go back and say something at home. I've said it here but I haven't said it there yet."

What does she want to say? "Music is something special. It cannot be defined. It's there but when you get ready to touch it it runs through your hands like smoke or the wind. It's transparent. You move through it and with it at the same time. Yet it's strong. It has to do with sound falling on the ear. It's physical. It comes into the head directly."

Why is the ear stronger than the eye? "I'm a musician."

"You'll have ask Steve or Ray Charles. George, Jose Feliciano. They can more about it than I can do. They tell you about time they open their mouth."

"It's universal. You know that kids in Bangladesh understand Steve Wonder. We know they're jumping on Mars."

Lavelle: Festival d'Antibes

Technology

The New Generation of Telephone Answerer

NEW YORK (NYT) — "You have reached a telephone answering device somewhere in the last quarter of the 20th century. This is no time to be prejudiced against technology. At the beep, please leave your name and number and I will get back to you within the millennium."

The telephone answering machine, once a cumbersome curiosity, is answering more phones every day — in increasingly sophisticated ways. A plethora of companies are making and marketing the newly slimmed-down devices and Ma Bell herself is already casting an eye on what could be the next step — a centralized system that could obviate the need for the individual answerer.

46-Second Spots of Silence

"There are more than 170 million telephones in this country and only 2 percent of them have answering devices," said Martin Schatz, vice president of Record-a-Call, a manufacturer of answering machines based in Compton, Calif. "We've got a huge market out there to penetrate and this is a relatively recession-proof item. It's usually tax-deductible as a business expense and it's not seasonal. People buy them for themselves."

In the old days, the answering machine crouched on a desk, sullenly recording messages and occasionally bestirring itself to flip a disk over to indicate that a message had been received. If any callers were sufficiently prejudiced against technology to hang up, the machine's owner had to suffer through approximately 46 seconds of empty tape to hear the next message. And often one had to sit through the outgoing announcement before hearing each incoming message.

Light-Emitting Diodes

The new machines are much more considerate. The number of messages is displayed via light-emitting diodes, one need listen only to incoming calls and, in some cases, the machines automatically ignore a call if someone hangs up. On some models, there is an option that allows a caller to speak as long as desired.

Separate cassettes for incoming and outgoing messages are being offered that make it possible for users to change messages instantly — and to preserve their phone chats for future historians, should they so desire. Many machines also function as tape recorders.

Call Screening

And, with call screening, or monitoring, the owner can sit at home, listen to the phone ring and wait to hear the caller's voice before deciding whether to pick up or not.

The most sought-after feature in phone-answering machines — taking an estimated 80 percent of the market — is remote retrieval capability, which allows the owner to command his machine from any other phone with a small pocket coder.

"God forbid, you're in Afghanistan," said the ebullient Schatz, "you can still get your messages."

To date, such machines have been expensive, with a Code-a-Phone version, made by Ford Industries of Portland, Ore., carrying a suggested retail price in the United States of almost \$700. But Record-a-Call is currently rolling out a "dual remote" system priced at \$379 and others are expected to follow.

Archaeology Exhibit

Treasures of Alexander

SALONICA, Greece, July 21 (UPI) — Alexander the Great was the star of the show yesterday when Greece opened a large archaeological exhibition, "Search for Alexander." More than 500 priceless objects illustrating his life and influence were displayed in a new wing of Salonica Archaeological Museum.

The show will journey to four U.S. cities starting next fall. It will be shown in Washington November to April, 1981; in Chicago May to September, 1981; in Boston October, 1981, to January, 1982, and in San Francisco from February to May, 1982.

"Alexander's life became a model for the powerful in all ages, and his personality a source of inspiration for poets and writers in the east and west," President Constantine Karamanlis said at the opening.

The exhibition, backed by the National Bank of Greece and Time-Life, features 100 objects from a tomb discovered in 1977. The tomb is thought to be that of Alexander's father, Philip II, a renowned cavalry leader who united Greece under Macedonian leadership in the 4th century B.C.

Visitors marveled at a 24-pound solid gold casket that held the warrior's bones and his gold-decorated ceremonial breastplate. King Philip was assassinated at his daughter's marriage feast in 336 B.C., on the eve of an expedition against Persia. It was Alexander who led the Greek army across Turkey to conquer much of central Asia and Afghanistan.

Besides Roman portrait heads and silver coins, there are medieval and Renaissance portraits of Alexander, and even a 16th-century edition in Latin of letters supposedly written by Alexander to his tutor, Aristotle.

When you foot the bill for a phone call home, you want the price to be as low as possible, right? Then follow these money-saving tips. If you're calling from a hotel that has Teleplan—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a short call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill.

Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. You pay a surcharge at all on calls made at the post office or other telephone centers.

Now, make that call. Then with the money you saved, treat your feet to another museum.

Bell System

International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

PARIS - RIGHT BANK

BONNE FOURCHETTE 320 Rue St-Hippolyte, 260.45.27. Closed Sat. French menu. Excellent choice. Business lunch.

LE CONGRES Porte Maillot, 80 Ave. de la Gde-Armée, 374.17.24. Expensive. Choice menu. See food. Air-conditioned.

LE CORSAIRE 1, Bd. Exelmans, 225.52.25. The XVth-cent. restaurant. Serv. menu. Exhilarating ambience and menu.

GOLDENBERG JO 7 r. des Rois, 278.29.09. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches. Salads, omelets, chicken, chopped liver, etc. Open 11 a.m. to 1 a.m.

LA MERE CATHERINE 6, place du Tertre, 696.32.69. Traditional cuisine. A variety of specialties. Terrace and garden.

MONTMARTRE MONT JOLY 10 Rue de la Roquette (11), 40 Rue de la Roquette, 702.13.22. Fine and cozy. Menu 17, 22 and 33 + carte. Open daily until 1 a.m.

LA TAVOLA 1 rue Quincampoix (Boulevard) 272.27.55. Closed Sat. Italian Venetian specialties. All credit cards ok.

MOISSON DU CIEL 2, Ave. des Ternes (17), 764.13.28. Italian. Expensive. See food. Air-conditioned.

RESTAURANTS PIZZA PALERMO 2, Ave. des Ternes (17), 764.13.28. Italian. Expensive. See food. Air-conditioned.

St-Jean-Pied-de-Port 123 Ave. Wagram (17), 227.61.50. Daily. Expensive. Menu 17, 22 and 33 + carte. Open daily until 1 a.m.

PARIS - LEFT BANK

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St-Jacques/St. Germain-des-Près, 260.45.27. Expensive. See food. Air-conditioned.

CHEZ FRANÇOISE 1, rue de la Harpe, 260.45.27. Expensive. See food. Air-conditioned.

LA COUPOLE Restaurant-Bistro. Daily until 2 a.m. 320.14.20, 102, 104. Expensive. Open in August.

LA PETITE CHAISE 34 Rue de Grenelle, 222.13.25. Menu 17, 22 and 33 + carte. Open daily until 1 a.m.

RESTAURANT PARC MONTSOURIS 20 Rue de la Harpe, 260.45.27. Expensive. See food. Air-conditioned.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA

Two CINTRAS Avenue/Lunch/Bar. The new Cintra-Bar. 3 Rue 21.22.00. As always Centro-Mediterranean. See food.

LA PERLE DU LAC "La Nouvelle Cuisine Française." Magnificent. 128, Rue de lausanne, Tel. 260.45.27.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON

LA VARENNE The Montmartre, Great Cumberland Place, W.1. Tel. 01-260.45.27. Expensive. See food. Air-conditioned.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

RIB ROOM At the Amsterdam Bonitas Hotel. The first imported U.S. beef and onion fondue in an elegant atmosphere. Rotterdam 1, 020.45.27.

